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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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Photo by Schley Cox

Gov. Edward T. Breathitt points to the architect's drawing of the state's educational television network production center during cornerstone-laying ceremonies yesterday. The center, is being built on land donated by the University on Cooper Drive near the new dormitory complex.

Gov. Breathitt Cornerstones . . . New ETV Building Underway

The \$9 million Kentucky Educational Television Network finally began construction yesterday as Gov. Edward Breathitt and Mr. Roy Owsley, Kentucky Authority for Educational TV chairman, laid the cornerstone of the network production center.

Located on Cooper Drive between Nicholasville and Bates Creek Road, the production facility will be part of a twelve transmitter network covering the entire Commonwealth.

The communications network is financed by a \$1 million appropriation through the Appalachian Regional Development Act, a \$1 million appropriation through the Educational Television Facilities Act, Federal, and matching State funds.

The Lexington communication center will house the network staff, two studios for television production, and the complex switching point for the system of interconnected transmission points.

The 12 transmitters will be located in Ashland, Bowling Green, Covington, Elizabethtown, Hazard, Madison County, Madisonville, Morehead, Murray, Pikeville, Owenton, and Somerset.

A regional production at the University will be one of six located at the Commonwealth's

state-supported schools.

A 1961 feasibility study by the Legislative Research Commission stemmed from a 1960 House resolution to study the possibilities of ETV in Kentucky. On the strength of that study, the nine-man Authority was appointed in 1962. The facilities begun yesterday are scheduled for completion in June, 1968, with the first broadcasts a month later.

Gov. Breathitt's remarks at the cornerstone laying centered around the saturation of television in Kentucky homes and the tremendous opportunity for education. Breathitt listed seven major projects he saw that ETV would accomplish:

- ▶ put programs for pre-school children which are once captivating and educational.
- ▶ expand the effectiveness of the Head Start Program
- ▶ help and advise parents in the handling and training of exceptional children.
- ▶ aid teachers and teaching at every grade level
- ▶ reach the illiterate in his home
- ▶ bring every Kentuckian outstanding cultural events, and
- ▶ help doctors, lawyers, and businessmen keep abreast of new knowledge and ideas.

Gov. Breathitt cited the flexibility of Kentucky's ETV Network saying "there isn't another

system that will serve as many citizens at as many levels. Not a one can funnel such an array of resources from institutions of higher education to each other, to the schools, to the public."

The Governor's speech ended with a commendation to the University for donating the land where the Center is being built. "With a beginning like that," Gov. Breathitt said, "the future of this project can be nothing less than rewarding."

See pages 4 and 5 of this issue for an interesting analysis of the nation's "Think Tanks"—center for the new revolution in American research. New York Times reporter Richard Reeves, in a two part series beginning this week, analyzes five research operations representative of their counterparts throughout the nation.

Today's articles concern The RAND Corp., and The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Next week's articles will feature Western Behavioral Science Institute, Illinois Institute of Technology, Research Institute, and the A. D. Little Corp.

Like Cassius?

UK Student Will Refuse To Be Drafted

A University student who did not receive his ROTC commission last semester because of his public protests against the Vietnam war said today he will refuse to enter the armed services, despite his 1-A classification.

Don Pratt, 22, a Commerce senior, said he has been classified 1-A by his draft board since his ROTC commission fell through. "I will at this point refuse to be drafted," he said.

Last semester Pratt and ROTC officials agreed that he would not receive his commission as a second lieutenant because of his protest activities against the Vietnam war and his inability to answer affirmatively questions like: "can you carry out all the duties and obligations of an officer?"

"I can't participate in the Vietnam war. I follow the views of people like Dr. Martin Luther King, the greatest man living today; Sen. J. William Fulbright, Sen. Wayne Morse, J. C. Bennett, president of Union Theological Seminary in New York, the British historian Toynbee, Sen. George McGovern, and the United Presbyterian Church, all of whom are on record in opposition to the war in Vietnam."

Pratt does not consider himself to be a conscientious objector. "While I do not advocate violence personally I am not totally against violence," he said.

Pratt finds himself in a bind at the moment due to the un-

certain provisions of the new draft law which is effective July 1. As he understands the new law 19-year olds will be drafted first, and he has reservations about his form of protest resulting in the inequitable situation of a 19-year old being drafted and sent to Vietnam in his place.

"Why should I have an obligation to serve in a war which I believe is wrong morally, socially and politically? I advocate building. War is a system of destruction," he said.

"If the men in Germany in the late 1930s had resisted the draft there would have been no World War II, because men make wars. If the majority, through government, rules, and are wrong, my obligation is not to participate. Any participation by me in the armed services other than in Vietnam frees another man to go and fight an unjust war," Pratt added.

America should discard its anti-communist phobia and cease to act out of fear, Pratt believes. America should act constructively, but the extent of American involvement should be in bringing about social changes, through such programs as the Peace Corps.

"Maybe someday I'll have to become another George Washington and find another country—but at this point I believe fleeing to Canada is not the answer. The extent of my active protest against this unjust war to date has been declining a commission," Pratt concluded.

Roommates Determined By Personality Match

By GRETA FIELDS

The women's residence hall directors are presently using questionnaires to pair off compatible roommates. The method works.

First semester freshmen are assigned roommates rather than being allowed to make their own selections since roommate problems tend to arise during the first semester of the freshman year more than at any other time.

Rosemary Pond, associate dean of students for residence hall programming, considers it

"amazing" how few complaints are heard.

To pair off compatible students, head residents study personnel forms which the students complete. The personnel form is based on part of a University doctoral thesis prepared by a clinical psychologist.

On the form, the student lists his height, weight, number of brothers and sisters, study habits, feelings toward smoking and drinking, participation in

Continued on Page 8, Col. 5

State May Give Aid To U of L, But How?

By WALTER GRANT

Kentucky's General Assembly, which created four new state universities in its last session, will face another important question involving higher education when it meets again in January.

The question is: Should the University of Louisville become a state-affiliated institution of higher education, and if so, how will it be administered and supported?

Undoubtedly, U of L is destined for future state affiliation. Most persons now agree the institution cannot possibly meet its responsibilities to the state, and particularly to Jefferson County, if it does not receive considerable financial assistance from the state legislature.

But the details of possible state subsidy are indeed more complex. Already,

there are numerous views and suggestions about the possible relationships of the nation's first municipally chartered university with the state.

A link between U of L and the state was first suggested in January, 1966 by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt's Commission on Higher Education. The commission recommended that U of L be "invited" by the legislature to become a state institution. The suggestion came shortly before the legislature decided to change from college to university status the institutions at Morehead, Richmond, Bowling Green, and Murray.

Facts clearly support the theory that U of L is at a most crucial point in its history. It simply does not have the facilities to provide adequate educational opportunities even for the students living

in Jefferson County. In addition, its tuition is nearly five times that at the University of Kentucky.

Conservative projections indicate there will be 25,000 to 30,000 undergraduate students from Jefferson County attending college by 1980. U of L will probably have between 4,000 and 5,000 graduate students by then.

But the combined facilities at U of L and at other colleges in Jefferson County indicate an ability to absorb only about 15,000 to 20,000 of these students, leaving some 10,000 who will have to go elsewhere if they want a college education.

Moreover, U of L's tuition is now \$1,200 a year for residents of Jefferson County. State residents pay only \$280 a year to attend UK.

Residents of Jefferson County are dissatisfied with the present setup and worried about the future. County residents feel they are paying much more than the residents of other counties for higher education because their taxes support the state institutions, and, at the same time, they must pay high tuition to attend U of L.

The problems are magnified by the fact that neither the city nor the county can be counted upon for long-term support of the institution. In 1965-66 the county provided \$800,000 and the city \$1.3 million out of a university budget of \$17.3 million. And indications are that both the city and county will

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

New Draft Law Seems Just But Not Just Enough

The new selective service law, which will go into effect July 1 seems to be somewhat fairer than the law it is replacing. But there is still room for improvement before the draft will ever become fair, if, indeed, the draft might ever be called fair.

The Kernel has criticized the Selective Service law for making students "sacred cows" who escape the draft, while at the same time other married men with permanent jobs, were being called up.

The new law makes student deferments practically a matter of law, but it is fairer in that once students do finish four years of college, they become immediately eligible for the draft, with no additional deferments forthcoming except in cases of hardship.

Previously, a student could go through college, go on to graduate school for from two to five years, then find a draft-deferment job if he was still not 26 years of age, the maximum age a person is usually to be called up.

There is one problem with the new law: younger men, those in the 18 and 19 years-of-age group, are being called first, whereas under the old law the older men were taken on a priority basis. With four years of college guaranteed, the student will be 21 or 22 by graduation. Thus, except in times of emergency, he will likely escape the draft altogether.

Then the old problem pops up: the older person is draft eligible while the younger one goes free. More and more young men will be going to college as the demand for higher education quickens, and, with the exception of a high school dropout, most of the 2,000,000 men

who annually turn 19 will not be taken.

And the old arguments about the unfairness of those who cannot afford college being drafted, will continue.

At least the new law will end the hodge-podge yearly guessing game on the part of the student as to whether he will receive his 2-S deferment or not.

But graduate students will no longer be deferred. Again, it is the older, more established man who is being slighted for the younger man, the one the armed forces find most trainable in the first place.

The new law seems to be an earnest attempt to make the messy business of selective service fairer for all. It is, in the sense that the guidelines are more clearly drawn, and board-to-board inconsistencies will be lessened.

A lot of the old problems, remain, however, and appear to be headed for additional discussion in the four-year duration of the new law.

Of course we look to the final answer as the complete elimination of the selective service system. One ideal situation is for the United States to have a professional, well-paid army. If our armed forces aren't attractive enough to America's men, so as to have sufficient manpower, something is obviously wrong. Congress should find out what it is.

An alternate solution might be to have all men spend two years in service to their nation, with the choice left up to them as to whether they wish to participate in a military group, or in a humanitarian group, such as VISTA or the Peace Corps.

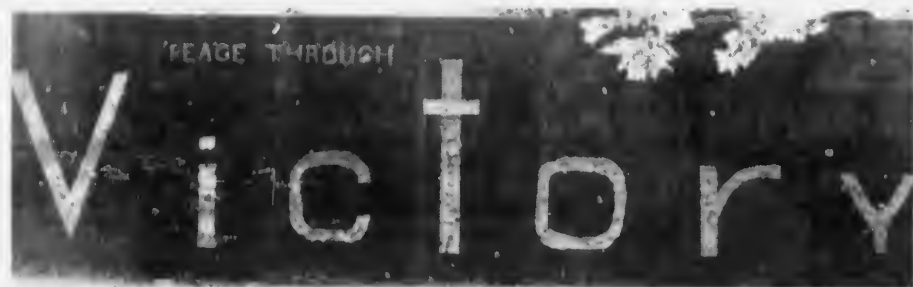
Paint Stifles Dialogue

We have been an admirer of The Great Wall since it spring up almost overnight last semester. We have read its teachings and precepts loyally, and cannot help but think our continuous search for truth is a little nearer completion.

Nevertheless, we have been concerned about the financial wisdom of those responsible for our dear friend's existence. Would not a

The Wall has gone through three stages. During the first stage, we were reminded of the bathroom every time we walked by and read the naughty slogans. It was like reading the bathroom wall outdoors. We almost felt nude in public.

Then the political slogans and campaign signs appeared. In a way, these were similar to the bath-



giant chalk board have been more practical than a mere plywood wall?

We hate to criticize the continuous painting and repainting of The Great Wall, but we do regret that it takes so long for the painters to make the entire round and start all over again. This no doubt stifles the possible dialogue and limits the number of stages the Wall can experience. If the Wall were a giant chalk board, with erasers supplied, then the slogan painters could clean the slate themselves.

room-like slogans. But the painters made another round after the student elections, and the teachings became more current and informative. We were asked to "Make Love, Not War," and to seriously consider the merits of "Banning the Bra."

But alas, our dear friend has been painted again. It would be so much easier if we could begin a new phase by merely erasing a chalk board, and cheaper too. But we have to wait.

A definite paint-gap exists at the University.



Only His Headshrinker, Er. Hairdresser

Knows For Sure

Juke Box Relocation Stirs Student Government

In a display of foresight rare to the institution, the staff of the Student Center Grille last week moved the juke box to its original position in the front of the grille, thereby averting the social inversion we had foreseen. Now however comes word that Brint Milward, Student Government's Director of Student Services, plans a campaign to have the machine re-removed to the back of the Grille.

Predicting a wide base of support for his campaign, Milward hinted that certain concessions might persuade him to consent to the present position of the juke box. "A series of speakers in other parts of the Grille might satisfy us," he said recently. "At least other people could hear the music."

To us, however, the democratic aspects of Milward's proposal do not outweigh the horrific prospect of actually hearing what is played on the juke box.

What is needed, rather, is a series of juke boxes, at least a dozen in number, each with a unique selection of recordings. The cacophony which would result

would, we feel, deter anyone from playing any of the things, which we have long viewed as the final goal of our juke box commentaries.

Letters To The Editor

To the Editor of The Kernel:

Too often our public officials are criticized for their errors, yet denied credit for their accomplishments.

During the past four years, Kentucky has enjoyed a progressive state government under the administration of Governor Edward T. Breathitt. As chairman and co-chairman of the Young Citizens Committee, a group formed to express the appreciation of the young people of Kentucky to the Governor for his services, we would like to urge all Kentuckians to join with us in saying "Thanks, Ned."

We intend to conduct a campaign to place our message conspicuously before the public. Anyone desiring to lend their support to this effort may contact us at the address below. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Bill Prebble (chairman)
Lexington

Bob Denhardt (co-chairman)
Bowling Green

Walt Davis (co-chairman)
Louisville

Young Citizens Committee
635 Cardinal Lane
Lexington, Kentucky 40503

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William F. Knapp, Jr., Editor-In-Chief

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Professors Comment

UN Role In Mideast: Menial Or Meaningful?

By JOHN O'BRIEN

When one looks at the Middle East War in retrospect, it appears on the surface that the U.N. may as well have been devoting its total resources to feeding the teeming masses of India.

First came the highly criticized announcement by Secretary-General U Thant that he was ordering the United Nations Emergency Force in the Arab-Israeli buffer zone home at the request of the U.A.R.'s President Nasser.

The move was later criticized by Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, to which Thant made an unprecedented defense of his actions which spelled the end of ten years of shaky peace-keeping presence by U.N. forces.

Then the Security Council failed to pass a resolution calling for a "breathing-spell" in the rising crisis which developed when Nasser introduced his blockade of Israeli shipping through the Strait of Tiran.

Thant had requested the breathing spell after his visit to Cairo on May 24. The U.N. seemed plagued with indecision in Thant's absence and an emergency session of the Security Council was convened in which charges and counter charges of "aggressive action" were made.

Thant was reportedly dis-

mayed and angered at the council's decision to meet in his absence. When he finally did return and the council failed to act on his recommended "breathing spell" was an inevitability.

When hostilities did break out on June 4, it took the United Nations four days to pass an effective cease-fire resolution in the midst of ghoulish irony created by U.N. troops being cut down in Arab-Israeli crossfire while trying to flee the area as they had been ordered to do.

The U.N. may have lost the race for time in this crisis but its presence will still be felt in the area in the uncertain days to come. This is the contention of two University of Kentucky Political Science professors.

Dr. M. O. Heisler, visiting professor from the University of Maryland, feels that the U.N.'s role in the conflict was not as menial as may have appeared on the surface.

"In terms of the U.N., the situation has been not at all bad. U Thant had no alternative but to withdraw the emergency force. I think that the Security Council acted with a bit more speed than I would have expected," Mr. Heisler said.

He also feels that the Soviet Union's willingness to co-operate with the United States in bringing about a cease-fire resolution is a significant factor.

"I don't feel the cease-fire would have been attained without the existence of the United Nations. In this case its diplomatic medium was very clearly demonstrated," he maintained.

Heisler, who has conducted international relations seminars at the pentagon, feels the Soviets can only obtain something less than a limited victory if they are successful in persuading the General Assembly to brand Israel the aggressor in the conflict.

Dr. Lloyd Jensen, Associate professor of Political Science at UK, agrees with Heisler. "The problem is the high expectations of people. These are sovereign states the U.N. is dealing with. The U.N. can resolve conflicts when the major powers desire it," Jensen said.

Jensen feels that the fact that Kossygin has chosen to come to New York adds prestige to the U.N. He stated that "it does suggest that they (the Soviets) see some utility in the U.N. and would like to see the conflict settled."

The United Nations with long range economic and developmental programs, Jensen feels, can reduce the perpetual conflict. He reiterated his position that the U.N. is desirable machinery to be used when one gets into hot water.

"Both the Arabs and Israelis can gracefully back down in any given situation like this as long as the U.N. is around," he said.

Both political scientists agreed that United Nations police action would be reintroduced into the area in the future.

Administrative Cohesiveness

Columbia Reshuffle Marks Future Trend

By FRED M. HECHINGER
N.Y. Times Education Editor
© New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — The reshuffling of Columbia University's administration this week put the spotlight on academic leadership at a time when the importance of such leadership is often downgraded and even ridiculed. What happened at Columbia might have happened—and may still happen — on many university campuses.

In brief review, the "recasting" (as it was officially described by Columbia's President Grayson Kirk) raised to a position of new power one man—David B. Truman—by moving him from the deanship of the Undergraduate Columbia College to the combined post of vice president and provost of the entire university.

At the same time, three key figures are departing from positions of far more scattered administrative power.

Kirk said merely that the shifts were necessary in view of far-reaching academic plans, including a current \$200 million fund drive. He stressed that Columbia suffered because its administrative staff was the smallest of any major university. But faculty, students and even the larger community had long been aware of a more fundamental weakness—an institution that had become a loose federation of units, without sufficient cohesion.

If the popular legend and the current academic propaganda line were to be believed, this lack of cohesion ought to be the password to Utopia.

Among undergraduates it has become fashionable to insist that the model of the modern university administrator should merely bring in the cash and cut the

grass. In this view, the administration administers best that administers least, letting teachers teach and students learn.

There are many reasons for the hostility toward strong institutional leadership. At Columbia, as elsewhere, grievances accumulated and bottled up during a period of strong leadership, symbolized by a towering figure, lead to a swing of the pendulum to nonleadership.

John W. Gardner, in his last report as President of the Carnegie Corporation before he became Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that the colleges themselves were immunizing their students with an "antileadership vaccine," and that young people came away with the idea that institutional leadership is synonymous with corrupted power.

On the one side, said Gardner, are the men with bright ideas and ready criticism but without the willingness to dirty their hands with management. On the other side, he added, are the managers, including those of the universities, who tend the machinery well but fail to see the whole picture.

Failure to see the whole picture has led to a series of separate but interrelated crisis. Oversimplified diagnosis tends to point to the fact that faculty salaries have not kept up, which is true but not basic, or that science facilities have deteriorated, which is also true but rather easily remedied.

The more important, but less tangible, consequence of not seeing the whole picture and—worse—not having a clear vision of what the picture ought to be a decade hence, is a seepage of esprit and a crisis of internal and external confidence.

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Where The Research Action Is

The Rand Corporation Parent Of Think Tanks

By RICHARD REEVES

© New York Times News Service

SANTA MONICA, CALIF. — Two retired generals—Lester Wheeler of the army and R. E. Koon of the air force—sat in the "red room" and talked quietly about launching a surprise bombing raid.

The electric calendar on the wall of the map-lined room showed the date—June 9, 1975.

The battleground was Asia.

A war game was being played at Rand Corporation, the "Think Tank" generally credited with helping to shape United States military strategy for almost two decades.

In the basement of Rand's two motel-modern buildings lies the games room behind a foot-thick, bank-vaulted door overlooking the Pacific Ocean here.

Two smaller rooms, marked "red army" and "blue army," were linked to the games room by foot-square swinging panels, called "Judas Doors." Inside the small rooms, the opposing red and blue officers planned their battlefield strategies for that future June 9.

After discussing raids and combat tactics for hours, the red and blue officers passed their battle plans through the Judas Doors to Rand game controllers. In turn, they marked troop movements and aerial attacks on maps of Asia, and then evaluated the casualties and damage suffered by each side.

Finally, the red and blue commanders were called in separately to learn what they had wrought in the latest of a series of "Rand Wars" that have been fought every weekday for almost 20 years.

Games are just one of the 200 research projects at Rand, best known of the more than 400 Think Tanks in the United States. When it was founded in 1946 by the Air Force, Rand was one of fewer than a dozen organizations that had been formed to independently analyze other people's problems.

Think-Tank expenditures now amount to almost \$2 billion a year with about 90 percent of that money coming from federal research contracts and grants.

What do Rand and other Think Tanks do?

Rand, whose name is a contraction of research and development, was conceived by the late Air Force Gen. H. H. (Hap) Arnold to keep together some of the civilian scientists and engineers who had advised the Air Force in World War II.

It was set up as an independent organization in which scholars would be free to concentrate on government problems without becoming involved in the Federal Bureaucracy.

A partial list of achievements generally credited to Rand includes:

—Strategic studies that helped make the Air Force capable of retaliating after a surprise nuclear attack.

—Research that led to the development of small nuclear warheads for missiles.

—Pioneering political and economic studies of the Soviet Union.

—Refinement of systems analysis, a logical problem-solving method now used widely in government and industry.

—Development of important new computer techniques.

—Development of "program budgeting," a long-range financial planning technique.

—Refinement of gaming to clarify military problems and train military officers.

Speaking about the accomplishments of Rand three years ago, defense secretary Robert S. McNamara remarked that the Air Force had received ten times the value of the money it spent at Rand.

Nevertheless, Rand's greatest achievement may be the effect its survival and growth have had on the development of other Think Tanks. Two of them—System Development Corporation and Analytic Services, Inc.—were formed from Rand divisions.

Furthermore, the Navy and Army have both founded Rand-type corporations. Several Rand employees have organized independent Think Tanks, and Rand was the model for many centers that put less emphasis on military matters.

The Rand influence also has spread with the movement of staff members into important government jobs.

For example, Henry S. Rowen, a 41-year-old economist, who is now Rand's president, joined the government after 11 years as a Rand staff member.

The tall, scholarly-looking Bostonian first joined Rand in 1950, a year after graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He left to become assistant secretary of defense for Internal Security Affairs and then Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Subsequently, he returned to Rand.

The origin of the term "Think Tank" is uncertain and there is no single accepted definition. But the term has been used to describe a wide spectrum of organizations—from the center for the study of democratic institutions, a scholarly discussion group, to Rand and other corporations closely linked to the defense department.

The work of Think Tanks is often similar to work done by universities, industrial research and development departments, and management consultants.

A wide variety of problems are analyzed in these organizations. Rand has studied the best way to drop an H-Bomb. The center for the study of democratic institutions is studying the best ways to achieve world peace. Other Think Tanks are working in fields as different as psychotherapy and welding.

Rand received all of its \$22.3 million in operating funds last year from government agencies, 88 percent of it from the defense department.

At the other end of the spectrum, the center for the study of democratic institutions raised almost a million dollars in private contributions to pay for its intellectual dialogues.

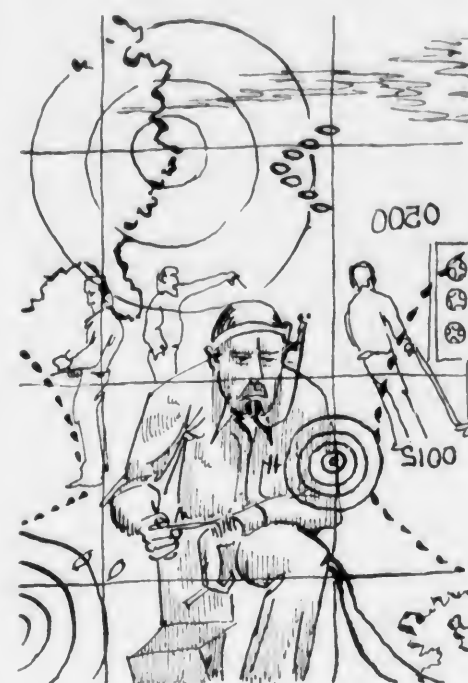
In the middle of the Think Tank spectrum are such research institutes as Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, which are financed largely by research contracts.

ITRI and other not-for-profit institutes are so called because they are exempted from income tax for performing research "in the public interest," as long as their revenues are reinvested in the corporation.

These institutes often compete for government and industrial contracts with universities and profit-making research organizations such as the Arthur D. Little company of Cambridge, Mass.

Rand is a not-for-profit corporation of 1,141 employees including 524 researchers, 162 of whom have Ph. D. degrees—who walk past armed guards each morning to work in the two buildings along ocean front.

About half the work at Rand is classi-



fied; messengers constantly stroll along corridors with piles of papers covered with red fluorescent covers marked "confidential," "secret" and "top secret."

Rand began to expand into nonmilitary work in 1956. When Rowen became Rand's president last July, he indicated that the corporation was eager to expand its research into public health, education, poverty and other social problems.

The corporation is expected within a few weeks to sign a general research contract with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare similar to the contract it has always had with the Air Force.

The new contract, which would provide \$250,000 the first year and eventually provide \$2 million a year, would be much smaller than the Air Force contract, which currently amounts to \$15.6-million a year.

The man in charge of the war games for the past 14 years has been Milton Weiner, a bespectacled, gray-haired man of 44. He has a Ph.D. in psychology.

"Real situations came up during the games," he said.

"The effectiveness of intelligence, weapons systems and radar came up. The games have led to changes in military hardware," he declared.

He described a device conceived by a Marine General, George Goad Jr., who played one game and suffered game troop losses because foreign ground troops could not communicate with American pilots.

Weiner said the device, called the tactor, could be used by non-english speaking soldiers to signal American pilots looking for ground targets in a real war.

In recent years the games Rand plays have involved limited war situations similar to the U. S. involvement in Vietnam. In fact, 19 percent of Rand's employees are engaged in classified counter insurgency research, including studies on placing armor on planes to protect them against small arms fire from Guerrillas.

Some Rand social scientists are in Vietnam and others are in Latin America. Still others are studying Chinese affairs to prepare reports similar to Rand's Russian studies of the 1950's.

Those studies had tremendous impact on Russian and Chinese studies at our universities," said Joseph M. Goldsen, a 51-year-old city college of New York graduate who heads the social science department. His department is still involved in European studies, particularly a report on what situations might develop when the North Atlantic Treaty expires in 1969.

The original Russian studies were high on a list of Rand triumphs during the coldest years of the Cold War.

"But there were also studies that had no effect and went unnoticed," said Herman Kahn, a Rand alumnus who now heads the Hudson Institute, a Rand type organization near White Plains, N. Y.

Possibly the most significant triumph came in the early and mid-1950's when Rand researchers warned that the Soviet Union was capable of destroying the overseas bases of the strategic air command, leaving the U. S. incapable of retaliating after a nuclear attack. They based their warning on long and detailed study of classified material on Soviet bombing capability.

That warning—which led to the closing of SAC bases at an annual saving of \$1 billion and helped persuade the defense department to develop protected underground missile sites—was the result of a classic application of systems analysis.

Rand's decision to seek more nonmilitary contracts was influenced largely by improved Soviet-American relations according to L. B. Rumph, chairman of the corporation's research council, (the corporation's policy is the responsibility of 19 trustees, a group of businessmen and scientists headed by Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.)

"We think the two major nuclear powers understand the nuclear problem now," Rumph said.

"Now some internal problems, like education and welfare, look as big or bigger than security problems," he said. "Many of us think the techniques developed by Rand are applicable to these domestic problems."

The corporation has always accepted some contracts besides the large Air Force contract, which gives Rand the freedom to select almost half of its projects. In 1966, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration financed 5 percent of Rand projects, while several federal agencies account for another 4 percent.

The National Science Foundation, for example, pays for weather modification studies being conducted by 10 scientists in the Geophysics and Astronomy Department.

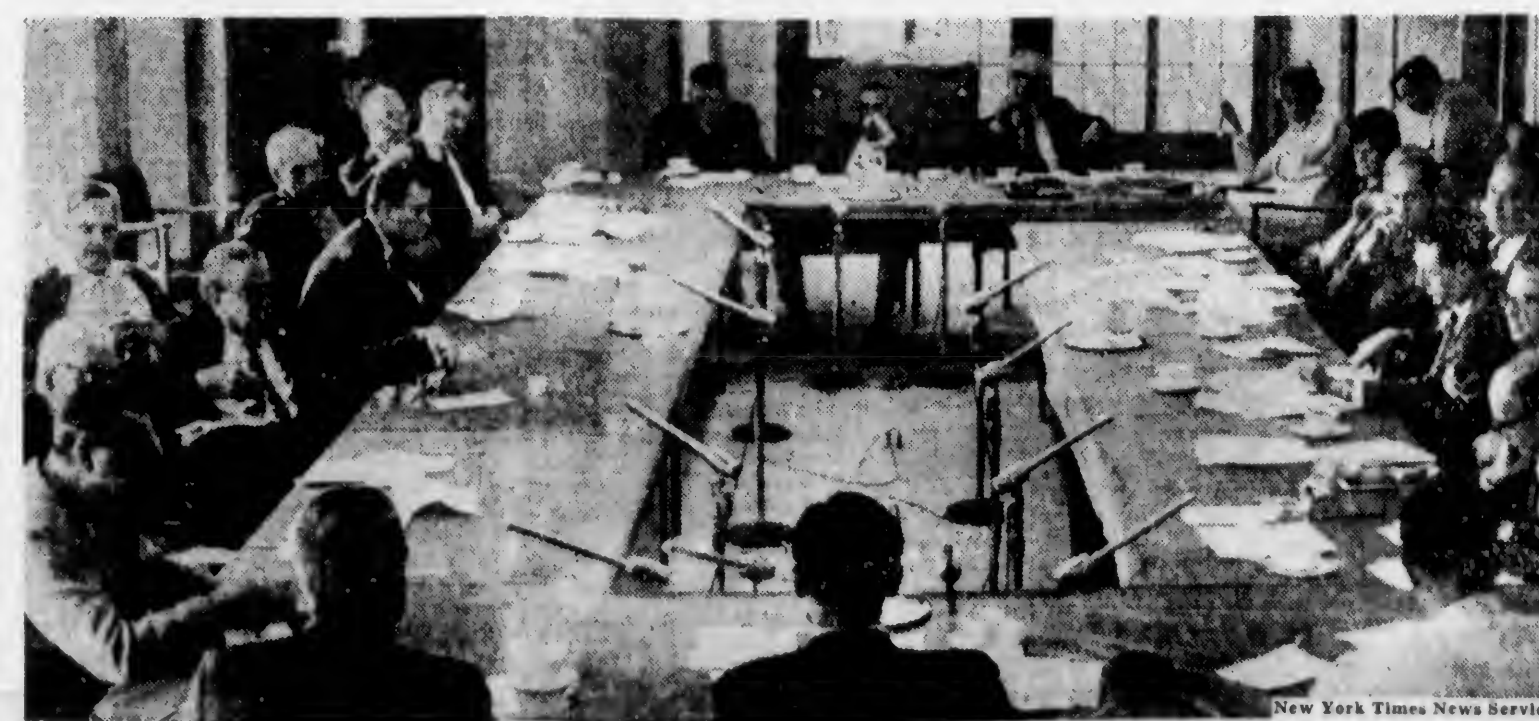
"Suppose we have another Ice Age," said Dr. Robert R. Rapp, a 46-year-old meteorologist, who is the department's associate director.

"It might be nice to be able to do something about it before our cities are crushed. But is there's any way to change weather, it will come from understanding—then the engineers can come in with their devices," he said.

Dr. Rapp, like other Rand thinkers, scribbled numbers on a small office blackboard as he talked. "Our work is basic," he said. "It goes from trying to understand how two droplets of condensed water vapor get together to form the beginning of a cloud to a five-year project to build a model of the earth's atmosphere."

Asked if the emphasis on military matters disturbs them, Rand researchers often answer with weary variations of this line:

"This is a cruel world and somebody has to do this job if we want peace."



New York Times News Service

Not A Research Institute, University, Or YMCA

CSDI-- Where Geniuses Just Talk And Talk

By RICHARD REEVES

© New York Times News Service

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — "Excuse me a moment. I have to ring the bell," Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, the president of the center for the study of democratic institutions, said to his guest. The guest was Dr. Arnold Toynbee, the eminent historian.

The 68-year-old Hutchins, once the "boy president" of the University of Chicago, walked briskly to a small bronze bell in a sunny courtyard. He whipped the clapper back and forth, sending a "ding-ding-ding" sound around a white stucco mansion.

It was 11 a.m. on a recent Monday. Doors along the colonnaded courtyard opened, and most of the center's 25 staff members stepped from their offices and walked to a large room, where Toynbee sat at the head of a rectangle of tables.

This was the beginning of the daily morning dialogue at the center for the study of democratic institutions, which



stands at one end of the spectrum of more than 400 American "think tanks."

While other think tanks conduct research with grants from foundations and the federal government, the center is supported almost completely by private contributions. Furthermore, its staff members have no obligation except to participate in dialogues on the great questions of the day.

The dialogues are concerned with war and peace, church and state, automation and other broad questions.

The purpose of the center, as expressed by Hutchins, is "to examine the major institutions of the 20th century in the light of their impact on the possibility for the continued existence of democracy."

The method is the dialogue. "We're doing essentially what Socrates did—going around town asking questions," said Hutchins, "we're trying to identify the important issues—to straighten out the arguments and see where they lead."

The product of the dialogues between the staff members and invited guests such as Toynbee has been 7 million copies of

170 books and pamphlets based upon these discourses. The books, which are used as texts in 500 colleges, range from "war and revolution today," to "imagination in a technical culture."

The members of the staff, which includes Linus Pauling, the Nobel prize-winning scientist; Stringfellow Barr, the educator; James A. Pike, the former Episcopal Bishop of California, and Rexford C. Tugwell, who was held a string of high federal appointments, admit that they cannot assess the impact of the center's work.

Nevertheless, the center has been credited by some with being an intellectual force behind the war on poverty, the peace corps and the growing dialogue among American religious leaders of different faiths.

Hutchins began the meeting with Toynbee by tapping his pencil lightly on an ashtray. The British historian began to speak then about American dissent against the war in Vietnam, and the men and women around the green cloth-covered tables scribbled notes and sipped coffee.

"It is not disloyal to dissent," the historian said. "The thing that disconcerts me about the American concept of loyalty—this is very rude of me—it was a very German thing to it. My sympathies would be with the man whose conscience would not let him drop the Nagasaki Bomb."

When he finished, Toynbee smiled and waited for questions.

Tugwell, once an adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt and later a Governor of Puerto Rico, repeated some of Toynbee's remarks about the rights of minorities and then asked:

"Are we thinking of giving up majority rule?"

"No," the historian answered, "we're thinking of the responsibility of the individual citizen to have some effect on the actions of his government. . . . I'm raising the revolutionary question really. I think the individual conscience has rights over majority government."

"The individual," he continued, "has the right—at his peril—and the duty to defy his government if he thinks his government is performing an immoral act."

"Can the concept of majority rule stand any more with the concentration of executive power?" Interjected John R. Seeley, former chairman of the Sociology Department at Brandeis University. He continued:

"Is it possible any more to think of an independent public opinion or an individual conscience as the executive gains power, gains a monopoly of the mass media and is able to pose a General Westmoreland with a national television show against 5,000 or 50,000 little kids (demonstrating) in San Francisco?"

The meeting ended, as always, at 12:30 p.m., for lunch. The session had produced many questions and few answers, but the questions would be discussed during morning dialogues for days or even months.

When Dr. John Wilkinson, a mathematician who joined the staff from the University of Chicago, was warning that computers were close to taking the power to make decisions away from men, he was

challenged by almost every other staff member.

This process is designed to expose staff members and visitors to the ideas of men with different training.

As president of the center, Hutchins personally picks the staff members who are paid from \$15,000 to \$30,000 a year, and he has selected 10 members with journalism backgrounds.

"Journalists are the only people who are really awake in the areas we're interested in," he said. "They are the last generalists in an age of specialization."

Although Hutchins insists that he is interested in people with different viewpoints, the center is consistently identified with liberal politics.

The Board of Directors, of the center is headed by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

"Everyone you see here is opposed to the war in Vietnam," Hutchins said, looking around the room where staff members were eating lunch. "I'd like to find someone who is for it and can argue about it."

The center's executive vice president, Harry S. Ashmore, is its most prominent democrat and journalist.

He won a Pulitzer prize as editor of the Arkansas Gazette during the integra-



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tion crisis in Little Rock and was recently named chairman of the California democratic advisory committee.

Ashmore handled the arrangements for Paenim in Terris II, the recent three-day peace convocation of private citizens, that was sponsored by the center in Geneva.

He and William Baggs, editor of the Miami News, who is a member of the Center's Board of Directors, visited Hanoi last January to attempt to persuade North Vietnam and the Vietcong to send representatives to the convocation.

Both rejected invitations, as did Communist China and the Soviet Union. Hutchins barred Tran Van Do, the foreign minister of South Vietnam, from the conference on the ground that neither Vietnamese government should participate unless both did.

The Center is financed by contributions from 16,000 private donors and from the sale of its publications.

Perhaps the most successful project was the religious dialogue arranged by a staff member, John Cogley, over a three-year period beginning in 1957.

The dialogue began with eight men of different beliefs—including the protestant theologian Reinhold Niebuhr; a Catholic theologian, the Rev. John Courtney Murray, and Rabbi Robert Gordis, all of whom are consultants to the Center. Later, 100 prominent religious leaders and atheists were drawn into the dialogues.

"All these people had been furiously writing against each other for years but had never met," said Cogley, an original staff member of the Center; who spent almost two years as religion editor of the New York Times before returning to the Center last year.

"This was the first breaking of the ice and by the time it was over they were

inviting each other to their own colleges to speak," he said.

After morning dialogues, Cogley usually returns to a basement office and works on his latest project, the Center Magazine, which will begin publication in September.

The 120-page magazine—"it will be somewhere between Daedalus and Harper's, closer to Harper's," Cogley said—is designed to increase the general circulation of papers presented at the Center.

Michael Harrington, for example, was here when he wrote "The Other America," a book often credited with convincing President Kennedy to begin planning the poverty program.

"There would have been no book without the intellectual atmosphere and advice of the Center," Harrington says.

Harris Wofford, a former staff member, who is deputy director of the Peace Corps, discussed a peace corps-type program for years with other staff members before he developed the idea for John Kennedy in the 1960 campaign.

External criticism of the Center comes from two directions.

Some of it comes from California's right wing; carloads of pickets periodically drive up the shaded mountain roads and march around the Center's ivy-covered gatepost with signs denouncing communism.

Another kind of criticism comes from

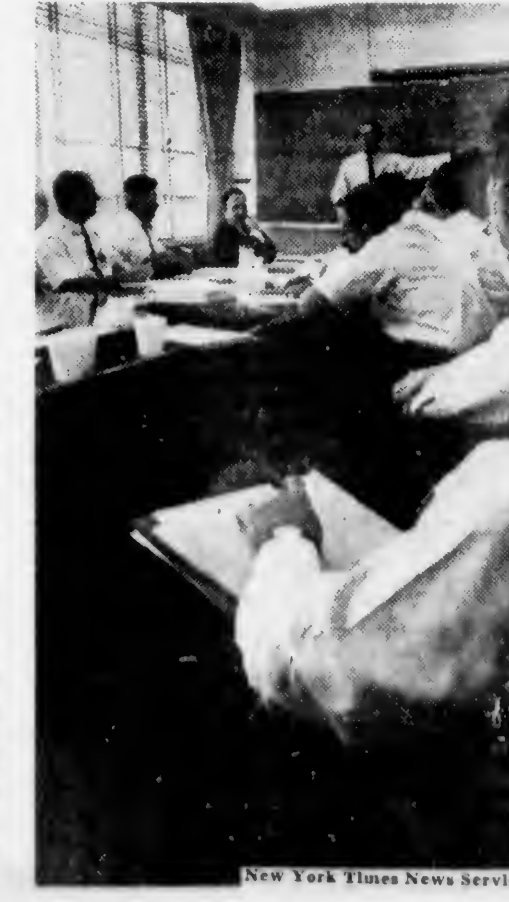


New York Times News Service

universities and other think tanks. A staff member of Rand Corporation, 50 miles away in Santa Monica, summed it up with this question:

"What do they do? I know they're all bright, but they don't produce anything. They just talk."

"I know what they mean, Hutchins said with a small smile. "This isn't a university, it isn't a college, it isn't a research institute, it isn't a Y.M.C.A. What is it? You have to come here to figure that out."



New York Times News Service



ILLUSTRATIONS BY R. REEVES

Columbia Seeks Cohesion

Continued from Page 3

The mystery of the institutional strength depends to a large extent on such esprit and confidence. While the tendency today is to ridicule the importance of the institutional image, the fact is that institutions live up—or down—to their image.

If universities lived entirely for scholarship, the central administrations might be able, as in Europe, to afford a largely ceremonial role. But now that, as

President James A. Perkins of Cornell has said, universities face the three-cornered responsibility of teaching, research and public service, the administration must keep the sides of the triangle compatible and in proportion.

The students want better instruction. But can this be promised unless the administration leads in that direction? Will the faculty voluntarily devote enough time to the classroom, unless the administration sets certain ground rules?

Every scholar is convinced that his research project is worthwhile and his commitments superior. Yet, if the administration resigns itself to merely printing an annual catalogue of research contracts, accomplishments and publications, the campus would quickly turn into a warehouse of individual output.

Moreover, the urban universities, as Columbia's expansion demonstrates, physically en-

croach on large areas of the cities. This means dislocating residents and transforming the real estate. If this is done piecemeal, as has been charged against Columbia and other universities, and without cohesive efforts to relocate and reconstruct, then the university and the community will live in a constant state of litigation and war.

These gigantic new tasks are not only remote from the traditional mission of the Ivy League; they cannot be left to the chance involvement of a few interested sociologists or a group of compassionate students willing to tutor slum children. The central administration, of course, must act in constant consultation with all components of the university, but in the end it must shape policies, appoint leaders who command the respect of campus and community, and apportion the funds so as to give broad, rather than sporadic, strength to the whole university.

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Classified advertisements, 5 cents per word (\$1.00 minimum).

Deadline for acceptance of classified copy is 3 p.m. the day preceding publication. To place classified ad come to Room 111 or 113, Journalism Bldg.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1965 Volkswagen; sun roof, beige, new tires, radio; just overhauled, only \$1100. Call 266-0667 anytime. 22J21

FOR SALE—TRAILER 10'x45' Frontier; air conditioner, desk, bookcases, carpet, extra storage, good condition, reasonable price. Call 2292 or 254-8147 evenings and weekends. 22J11

FOR RENT

FURNISHED APARTMENT — 342 Aylesford Place, 2 blocks from UK. 2 bedroom apt. 1st floor, special summer rate \$100; 1-room efficiency \$35 and \$40. Call 266-6146. 22J21

FOR RENT — Two-bedroom trailer. Furnished. Call 266-7578 after 5 p.m. 22J11

WANTED

MALE HELP WANTED part-time, 6 p.m. till 9 p.m. Public Relations work. 255-7029 between 1 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday thru Friday. 22J11

BOARDERS WANTED to live in ZBT fraternity house in fall. Call 255-5721 or apply in person at 422 Rose Lane. 22J71

WANTED—One or two female roommates till the end of August. No lease, Eastland area. Call 299-4870 after 5 p.m. 22J21

PERSONAL

FEMALE HELP WANTED—Gal Friday needed by editor of small, dynamic newspaper. Base pay intangibles. Many fringe benefits. Call UK ext. 2521, Bill Knapp. 22J11

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The Mission Independent School District has immediate openings in secondary and elementary schools for summer graduates interested in the teaching field.

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FREE STORAGE!

Your winter clothes can be stored, moth-proofed and fully insured free.

Plus you will receive a 20% discount if you show your I.D. Card.

UK Rifle Team Sets Four Team Records

The University of Kentucky Rifle Team established four team and two individual records while finishing first in five meets and second in three others during a 12-meet season.

Team records established were a four-man showing of 2181-2400

on the one-half International Course, four-man totals of 1087-1200 on the one-fourth Conventional Course and 1155-1200 on the one-fourth International Course and five-man totals of 1347-1500 on the one-fourth International Course.

Howard Gardner set individual UK records of 558-600 on the one-half International Course and 282-300 on the one-fourth International Course.

Maj. Bruce Martin's squad also finished sixth among 180 teams in the National Inter-Collegiate Rifle Team Championships-Conventional. The U.S. Naval Academy team was first with a total score of 1170.

Following in order were Murray State University, 1165; West Virginia Univ., 1160; University of California—Los Angeles, 1160; City College of N. Y., 1157; U.S. Military Academy, 1156, and UK, 1155.

The UK women's team was second high in national competition with a score of 1111, only two below No. 1 University of Alaska.

Among 533 total individual scores listed in the conventional target category, UK's William F. Eidson was 25th with 291.

ASHLAND STARS SIGN WITH CATS

Two members of Ashland's state high school baseball championship team and a junior college star from Tampa, Fla., have been signed to letters of intent by University of Kentucky baseball coach Abe Shannon.

They are Don Lentz, 5-foot-11 All-State third baseman, and Wayne Workman, 6-2 first baseman with coach Zeke Meyers' Tomcat team which won the last two state tournaments, and Dale Perez, 5-9 outfielder from Manatee Junior College, Bradenton, Fla.

Shannon scouted the Ashland pair during the regional tournament at Morehead and the state tournament at the UK Sports Center. During the regional, Workman hit two long home runs. He is a cousin of Bill Workman, a freshman member of the Wildcat squad last season.

Lentz and Workman have been members of the Tomcat squad the past three years. During the season just ended, Workman batted .476 and Lentz .388.

Perez hit .308 and drove in 30 runs in 31 games with Manatee during the season just ended.

Lentz plans to major in engineering, Workman in commerce and Perez in physical education.

"They're fine ball players," Shannon said. "I'm very pleased."

Wade, Roberts Win Beacon Tournament

Heavily favored Tom Wade and Larry Roberts breezed to the championship of the Beacon Doubles tournament Saturday night at Woodland Park, downing Nick Carter and Tom Kaltenbrunn, 6-1, 6-2.

The winners never lost their own serve and broke the opponents four times in the 45 minute "A" division finale.

The outcome was never in doubt after Roberts and Wade snapped a 1-1 tie in the first set and went on to take the next five games.

After losing the first game of the second set, Roberts and Wade took 2-1 and 3-2 leads before winning the last three games to wrap up the title.

It was the second straight Beacon title for Wade, No. 1 varsity player at the University of Kentucky. He teamed with Greg McConnell to take last year's championship.

Steady Wilson Evans and Pat Ware of Berea captured the "B" Division trophy with a 6-2, 6-3 victory over Bob Schoenbaechler and Dick Vimont.

The veteran Berea team succeeds Buddy Watson and George Crabb of Richmond, who completed in the "A" Division this year.

In the "C" Division final Tom Radden and Bill Matlack gained their first tournament victory, downing juniors Buzz Tenney and Jack Wilkinson, 6-2, 6-1.

Top-seeded Kay Evans and Betsy Noyes are scheduled to meet second-seeded Diane Sanders and Lyen Tussey at 8 o'clock tonight in the Women's Division finals.

Results

'A' Division
Wade-Roberts def. Kaltenbrunn-Carter, 6-1, 6-2.

'B' Division
Evans-Ware def. Schoenbaechler-Vimont, 6-2, 6-3.

'C' Division
Radden-Matlack def. Wilkinson-Tenney, 6-2, 6-1.

Today's Pairings
Women's Division
8 p.m. — Sanders-Tussey vs. Evans-Noyes.



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Centennial Drama Quite Realistic

By DICK KIMMINS
Kernel Arts Editor

"My torment is unending," cried the anguished Mother, "I can't even die." This is captured the agony so masterfully portrayed in Centennial Theatre's production of Luigi Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author."

Pirandello's early twentieth century play analyzes the human drama, using reality as a basis for individual interaction and tragedy.

Skillfully staged and credibly acted, "Six Characters" offers the theater-goer an opportunity to delve beneath the facade of a smiling world and reach the very core of human experience. The theme of the play, more than anything, should overwhelm the audience.

This however, was not the case with the unresponsive opening-night audience. Rote facial theatrics and the all almost too-frequent comic relief sections of the drama impressed the crowd more, it seemed, than the subtleties on the stage.

Partly due to the nature of the audience, this really tragic situation was influenced by the seeming inadequacies of the minor actors to become involved with their own play. Even Robert Pitman, a third season actor with Centennial Theatre, beamed down from his pedestal totally unconcerned with the drama.

Not all of Pitman's second-



Bekki Jo Schneider as she appears in Centennial Theatre's production of Luigi Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author." The last performances of "Six Characters" are June 23, 24, and 25 at 8:30 p. m.

grade theatrics was due to his (or the Director's) interpretation; a great deal of his haughtiness was understandably written into his part by Pirandello.

But not even Pitman's performance could tarnish the sterling ability of Bill Hayes, third year Centennial man and graduate of UK and Yale University, who played the Father. Hayes' presentation was awesomely dramatic and outshone all others on the stage.

Nancy Stewart as the Mother, Bekki Schneider, as the Stepdaughter, and Philip Chapman, as the Director always competed, sometimes surpassed Hayes' presence on the stage. The lead characters superbly dominated the drama, piercing each other with words filled with disgust.

Pirandello's "trick play" was smoothly directed by Charles Dickens utilized side-door en-

trances and stark lighting to effectively dramatize the physical environment. The unforgettable final scene genuinely will remain as the most graphic moment in the drama.

As the premier production, "Six Characters" presents an exciting bellweather of things to come. Final performances are June 23, 24, and 25.

"SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR" by Luigi Pirandello
C A S T

Father—Bill Hayes
Mother—Nancy Stewart
Stepdaughter—Bekki Jo Schneider
Son—Ken Martin
Little Girl—Katie Mangione
Boy—Jay Bolotin
Director—Philip Chapman
Leading Lady—Elizabeth Hoagland
Second Female Lead—Donna Bowling
Ingenu—Julie Beasley
Juneville—Paul Norman
Stage Man—Larry Auld
Stage Managers—Jay Silvestro and Mary Wilkes
Character Woman—Paula Pelle
Madam Pace—Jane Burch



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WBKY-FM
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Thursday through Wednesday
June 22-28

1:00—Sign On, Music
2:00—Afternoon Concert
5:00—Transatlantic Profile, BBC
World Report, UN Review, Do
You Want to Know, Education
USA
5:30—It Happened Today
6:00—Evening Concert
7:00—Don't Drink the Water,
Georgetown Forum, About Sel-
ence, Whither China, Morley
Callaghan
7:30—Old Time Dramas
8:05—Viewpoint
9:00—Masterworks

Saturday, June 21

1:00—Sign On, Music
2:00—World of Opera
6:00—Evening Concert
7:00—Beyond Antiquity
8:05—Pete Mathews
10:00—WBKY Presents
11:05—Broadway Today
Sunday, June 25
1:00—Sign On, Music
3:00—Stephen Leacock
3:30—Melody Time
4:00—A Chance to Grow
6:00—Evening Concert
7:00—Happenings and Environments
8:05—Cleveland Orchestra, Works by
Rossini, Schumann
10:00—UK Musicale
11:05—Jazz Till Midnight

WBKY interrupts its scheduled programming to bring live coverage of the United Nations meetings at any time.

Foster Trip June 29

The Student Center Program Directors' Office is sponsoring a trip to Bardstown, Ky. to attend the Stephen Foster Story, a musical presentation of Foster's favorite songs.

The trip on June 29 includes transportation and a ticket to the performance for \$4.00. Leaving the Student Center at 6:15 p. m., the bus will return to campus at approximately 11:30 p. m.

The show is held outdoors at My Old Kentucky Home State Park. In the case of rain, it will be held in the auditorium of Bardstown High School.

Foster is the composer of such favorites as "Campton Races," "Oh, Susanna," "Oh, Susanna," and "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair." The musical is written and arranged by Paul Green. Reservations and other information may be obtained in Room 203 of the Student Center or by calling Ex. 2256.

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University of Kentucky

Luigi Pirandello's
SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH
OF AN AUTHOR

June 23, 24, 25

Admission: \$2.50; Students \$2.00;
Students \$1.50 Sunday evening.
Reservations 258-9000; Ext. 2929

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THE RAMCHARGER,
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IVAN FOXWELL'S PRODUCTION of
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U Of L Seeking Financial Aid

Continued From Page 1

be phasing out their contributions. Under the present financial arrangement, most of the school's money comes from tuition.

Thus, the demands for higher education in Jefferson County are great, and U of L must take one of three steps. The alternatives open to the institution are:

1. It could trim graduate and professional programs and concentrate on an undergraduate liberal arts curricula and other not-so-expensive programs. This would allow the institution to continue paying its own way, using income from tuition, endowments, and annual gifts.

Under this plan, potential quality would be sacrificed so that U of L could remain independent.

2. U of L also could launch a dynamic, expanded graduate program, encourage more research, and strengthen its professional schools. Under this alternative, the school would stand a good chance of becoming a university of great national standing, and a recipient of federal research grants, but it also would run the risk of going bankrupt.

3. The most logical and promising of the alternatives is that U of L become affiliated with the state in one of several ways. Most educators have agreed this is the only reasonable solution to U of L's financial problems.

The main task now is finding a relationship that will be financially possible and acceptable to the numerous interested parties, including U of L officials, Louisville residents, and the state legislature. The plan also must fit into the higher education goals and needs of the entire state.

When it was first recommended to the legislature that U of L become a publicly supported institution, it was evident considerable further study was needed. The legislature called for the presidents of U of L and UK to appoint jointly a committee to consider the desirability and the feasibility of the recommendation. This committee of eight, chaired by Lisle Baker, executive vice president of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, has been reviewing various plans for nearly a year.

One of the basic problems is that while U of L wants and needs increased state financial assistance, it does not relish the



DR. JOHN OSWALD
Studying Proposals

idea of losing its autonomy and independence.

As U of L President Philip Davidson has said, "I think the thing that we've got to consider to be the greatest importance is the independence, the strength of the university. This institution has operated in an atmosphere of freedom and confidence and support from this community unparalleled in my experience as an educator."

And so U of L would like to retain its autonomy from the state, but it also wants the advantages of lower tuition, increased financial support, and physical expansion.

It is inevitable that the institution's independence will decrease as state support increases.

The special committee noticed early in its considerations that three general types of solutions have been used in other urban universities that have some similarities to U of L. Last November, the presidents of three universities which have faced the same problem appeared before the committee in Louisville to explain their solutions.

The president of Temple University, Dr. Millard Gladfelter, explained that Temple is a state-assisted institution which receives a certain amount of dollar support from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The legislature sets tuition rates, and the state provides substantial aid for operations and buildings. In addition, 12 of the 36 trustees are publicly appointed.

Dr. Phillip Hoffman, president of the University of Houston, outlined that plan whereby his institution became a separate state institution parallel in

administrative organization to the University of Texas. Trustees are appointed by the governor and control the school's operations and admission standards.

The president emeritus of the University of Missouri told the committee of the arrangement under which the University of Kansas City became the University of Missouri at Kansas City, operating under a common board of enrollers and president with the University of Missouri at Columbia.

But the committee has not stopped with its own ideas and with studying the solutions to similar problems elsewhere. It hired an educational consulting firm, Heald, Hobson & Associates of New York, to study the problem for them and to make a recommendation.

In March, the consulting firm recommended that U of L become a "state-supported sister institution" to UK. The recommendation would place the two schools "on an equal and parallel basis" with a single president and a single board of trustees. The firm's report was not made public until just recently.

Under the firm's recommendation, a 16-man board of trustees would be appointed by the governor, and a chancellor would be named to head each school. UK's community colleges would be a part of the setup. (UK and U of L presently are co-sponsoring a new community college in Louisville.)

The 46-page report presented by the firm went into some detail on the "sister status" plan. But the special committee is in no way obligated to follow the recommendation. It can accept, reject, or modify it. The committee plans to make its own recommendation in July. Ultimately, the matter will go to Gov. Breathitt and then to the legislature.

UK officials have been mum so far on the "sisterhood" plan. But all has not been quiet.

The U of L faculty has gone on record as favoring making the institution a "sister" to UK.

Former Louisville mayor and former 3rd District Rep. Charles P. Farnsley violently opposes the plan. He says the plan would ruin both schools and indicates he favors the state giving financial support of U of L by contract.

Many persons fear the state does not have the educational

dollars to implement the consulting firm's proposals. One of these persons, Eli H. Brown III, a long-time U of L trustee and former trustee board chairman, said, "If U of L trustee and former trustee board chairman, said, 'If U of L were fully affiliated, it would generally mean that its budget would go up \$47 million to \$50 million a year. There is not a large enough educational dollar for the state to support UK at \$53 million a year and five other schools that are wholly dependent on the Commonwealth for support.'"

However, Gov. Breathitt has said the amounts of education money depend on "economic growth." He is known to favor a considerable increase in state support to higher education.

The debate on what form of support, if any, the state should offer to U of L is just beginning and undoubtedly will increase, after the committee appointed by Dr. Oswald and Dr. Davidson makes its recommendation.

A final decision on the question is a long way off, but this topic undoubtedly will have high priority on the discussion list when the legislature convenes again early next year.

Roommates

Continued From Page 1

sports, plans for part-time work, and whether he is a recipient of a scholarship or loan.

Additional roommate preferences may be listed under the question, "What else would you like us to know about you in making roommate assignments?" Finally, the student is asked to write a brief autobiography.

The race of the student is not considered in making roommate assignment.

Head residents avoid pairing off students with different cultural backgrounds. For example, a student from a large metropolitan area would not be placed with a student from a small community, unless he requested so.

However, some universities, for example, Yale, may place together persons who differ culturally because the experience is considered broadening.

The fact remains that people having different personalities or different cultural backgrounds does not preclude unpleasant clashes of those personalities.

Nevertheless, head residents try to pair off compatible roommates. In placing together students with cultural and personality differences, "experience tells you that problems might be anticipated, Miss Pond said.

CAMPUS NEWS BRIEFS

Dean Charles P. Graves, Profs. Charles F. Davis III and Richard S. Levine of the school of Architecture are attending the Teachers Seminar of the American College Schools of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. Professor Davis will report on UK developments in the use of computers in highway interchange plotting. Professor Levine will discuss new technologies in teaching design.

A total of 5,420 students have registered for summer classes at all UK campuses. Lexington: 2,617 undergraduates, 1,404 graduate students; Extension program: 50 students; Community colleges: 1,349, broken down as follows: Ashland, 303, Elizabethtown, 113, Ft. Knox, 260, Henderson, 81, Hopkinsville, 54, Northern at Covington, 275, Prestonsburg, 145, Somerset, 75, and Southeast at Cumberland, 43.

A research project aimed at obtaining safer and more economical concrete beams for bridges and structures has just been successfully concluded in the structural engineering laboratories of the University by Joe Woolums, graduate civil engineering student, who conducted the project under the direction of Dr. Paul

Abeles, UK visiting professor from Southampton University in England.

The University has been designated as the state agency for administering seventeen community service or continuing education projects under Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Eight Kentucky colleges and universities will share the \$162,044 as follows: University of Louisville \$37,615; Morehead State University \$32,850; Eastern Kentucky University \$24,025; University of Kentucky \$23,854; Western Kentucky University \$23,111; Union College \$2,141; Paducah Junior College \$3,300; Kentucky State College \$15,148.

Twenty Kentucky high school juniors are enrolled in the University summer session taking college level courses for credit.

Ervin J. Nutter has assumed the presidency of the UK alumni association. Other alumni officers include Charles O. Landrum, vice president, and Mrs. Joe Morris, secretary.

Michael Jones, a recent honor graduate of the University, will be the instructor for the pilot string music program in Ashland

this summer. The program, designed for fourth graders, is sponsored jointly by Ashland Community College and the UK Department of music.

BULLETIN BOARD

People interested in working with handicapped children during the afternoon and early evening, supervising play activity are requested to call Barbara Norris at UK ext. 8288 evenings. Transportation provided from the University.

The textbooks, teaching materials, and children's books of more than 50 exhibitors may be viewed Friday, 8-10 a.m., in the Student Center Ballroom.

Applications for the summer writing workshop to be held August 6-12 may be obtained from Dr. Earl Kauffman in the Alumni gymnasium. The workshop is only open to persons over 57 years old. Jessamyn West will teach the novel. Dr. Hollis Summers will teach poetry writing. James Norman Schmidt will teach non-fiction writing. Dr. James McConkey will teach short story writing. Last day for applications is July 1.

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